

# The Macdonald Journal

NOVEMBER 1979

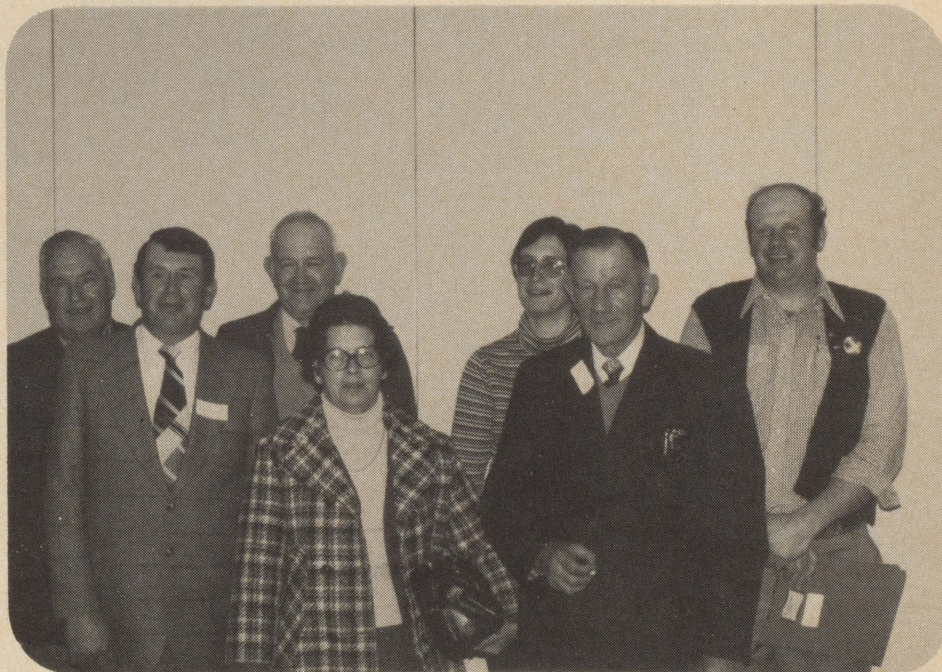




# QUEBEC FARMERS' ASSOCIATION 1979 ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT MACDONALD COLLEGE



New Quebec Farmers' Association Executive, left to right, Claude Travers, Executive-Secretary, Walter Kilgour, Vice-President, W. Dobson Lea, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and guest speaker at the 1979 Annual Meeting, John Boersen, Treasurer, and Douglas Johnston, President.



Quebec Farmers' Association Fieldmen, left to right: Harry Inns, Chateauguay Valley, Neil McDowell, Pontiac, Merrill Hodge, Eastern Townships, Mrs. Ruby Girard, Gaspe, Mrs. Diana Frizzle, Brome-Missisquoi, Bill Dings, Lachute, and Warren Grapes, former Eastern Townships Fieldman.



# The Macdonald Journal

NOVEMBER 1979

Volume 40, No. 10  
November, 1979

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Cover: Major and Captain, a pair of Clydesdales belonging to Warren Ross of Bromptonville, one of the seven teams at the 100th Ploughing Match in Sherbrooke County. (Photostory, page 10.)

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## Journal Jottings

Are you a dairy farmer? Do you consider yourself to be a fairly modern, progressive fellow? Do you work long, hard hours? Do you plan to do so for some time to come? Have you got a good herd? Are you getting the most from your herd? Are you sure? Are you one of the 6,000 Quebec farmers enrolled in the DHAS program? If you have answered "yes" to all these questions, then you are fully aware of the "New Look DHAS." If you answered "yes" to all but the last question, then I wonder if, in all honesty, you should have answered "no" to some of the others as well. Put quite simply, can you really afford not to be a part of the DHAS program? Norman Campbell, in this issue, brings us up-to-date on the latest changes in DHAS. His short piece is a classic example of over-simplifica-

tion of the months of planning and hectic, intense preparation that went into the "New Look DHAS" program.

And as this program begins to show results, I'll bet that at least one of the decision-makers will already be beginning to ask, "What can we do next to assist the dairy producer in his search for better management practices?"

Months of planning also went into Sherbrooke County's 100th Annual Ploughing Match. The one item that couldn't be organized was the weather for the actual day. If you detect blurred streaks on the photos (see pages 10 and 11) taken at the match, rest assured it's not your vision — it's snow! It was very tempting to stay within the warm confines of the car that day, but if somewhere in the neighbourhood of 70 men, women, and youngsters

could compete, judges judge, and directors direct, then I could at least brave the elements to take a few photos.

It was a case of shoot quickly, clean snow, slush, or rain off the lens, hid camera in the depths of ski jacket, warm hands, and shoot again. In order to present as wide a selection of photos as possible, both of the match and of the awards-giving, I have gone without captions. You'll know who you are, your friends will recognize you — or if you're too bundled up, they will know either your tractor or team — and the awards which you received. All participants received a special plaque for having participated in the 100th Ploughing Match. With that kind of weather, you well deserved it.

Hazel M. Clarke



# Editorial

## The Career Question

College campuses will be the scene, over the next few months, of the annual round of interviews between employers seeking personnel and students seeking jobs. The most successful among the students on this job market will be those who have done their homework to learn what they can about their potential employer, those who show a sincere interest and enthusiasm in the organization and its activities, and those who, consequently, know something about the right questions to ask. All of this requires some preparation by each candidate in the sense of a "marketing" effort to find out what skills and qualities are in demand, then featuring those among the talents that each has to offer.

However, the real market **planning** exercise for most people in this case should have begun several years earlier. Presumably, career opportunities are among the factors considered by students in choosing the institution and field of study to follow after high school. In these days of high unemployment and erratic performance of the economy, anyone interested in a productive career must leave as little as possible to chance.

This is all very different from my own experience at that stage. Many people of my generation chose what they **wanted** to do most and still found a **choice** of jobs waiting for them when they graduated into the rapidly growing economy of the 1960s. It was possible to change jobs frequently and rise through the ranks quickly to positions of greater responsibility, gaining a broad experience in the process. College graduates often found jobs in the fast expanding public service.

Conditions have changed. Governments everywhere are trying to hold the line or cut back on expenditures. The business sector, facing rising costs and a more slowly growing market for goods and services in the years ahead, is cautious about expansion. As we prepare to enter the 1980s, there is a troubling air of uncertainty about the kind of economic conditions we will be facing.

But there is still room for optimism. It is only that, in the absence of **widespread** economic growth, those sectors showing the most strength and promise must be identified so that students may steer their course in that general direction.

Those who have already decided to pursue a career in agriculture appear to have chosen wisely. Economic conditions in this sector have improved greatly during the seventies. Farm cash receipts in Canada have virtually tripled from \$4.2 billion in 1970 to more than \$12 billion this year. Over the same period, total operating expenses and depreciation charges have increased from \$3.4 billion to around \$9.3 billion annually. Increased incomes of farmers have brought added prosperity to the agribusiness sector which provides marketing services for farm products as well as goods and services used as inputs by the farm sector. Even allowing for inflation, Canadian agriculture and agribusiness have enjoyed substantial growth in the past few years.

One example of how the business sector has responded to the new opportunities and needs of agriculture may be found in the chartered banks. The employment of agriculturists as key officers in Canadian banks has grown from a mere handful a few years ago to approximately 80 today. Meanwhile, agricultural credit extended by these banks has doubled in the past five years to nearly six billion dollars in loans outstanding. Growth in this area is expected to continue as the capital requirements of farms keep rising.

Other growth opportunities may be found in the agribusiness sector. Even in Quebec, which is not primarily known as an **agricultural** province, the food and beverages group led the entire manufacturing sector with shipments valued at nearly six billion in 1978, and was second only to the clothing industry in employment with some 53 thousand jobs.

One must be somewhat selective in identifying a "Target market" toward which to develop one's skills. Many young people who wish to

enter farming as proprietors will find their ambitions frustrated by barriers such as the high capital requirements and production quotas. And the trend toward increasing size is continuing. At least that's the way it is seen by the well known agricultural economist Dr. Earl Heady of Iowa State University. Speaking to the International Association of Agricultural Economists at Banff, in September, Dr. Heady indicated that he could see no reason why North American farms would not continue to grow in size and shrink in number. This view is supported by a publication entitled the *New York Times National*

*Recruitment Survey* (October 14, 1979). This source suggests that the number of farmers will decreased by about 35 per cent to the mid-1980s.

On the other hand, the same source indicates that openings for "farm managers" are expected to grow by 56 per cent over the same period! It would seem that those with sufficient capital to acquire farms in the future will also need to hire competent farm managers.

Dr. Heady also sees a shift away from the provision of "free" extension and advisory services by government to a commercial market for such agricultural services provided by the private sector. This is likely to mean less hiring of

agrologists by government and more by the agribusiness sector in the years ahead. It also suggests business opportunities for new organizations and investors in this field.

In short, the future isn't all bleak. Agriculture will continue to offer good career and investment opportunities. But the skills in demand will change as management and marketing become more important. There will also be stiff competition for those jobs in many cases. In this context, and regardless of the field of endeavour, adaptability and a willingness to work hard will be good assets to add to those already mentioned to carry forward into the career quest.

H. Garth Coffin,  
Chairman,  
Agricultural Economics



## **Changes to Support Better Dairy Management**

**by N. A. Campbell  
Manager, DHAS**

In the 13-1/2-year history of DHAS (Dairy Herd Analysis Service), many things have changed. The present computer bears little resemblance to the one used in 1966. The new automatic Foss Milko-Scans, with a capacity of 300 milk samples per hour, are a far cry from the much slower manually operated IRMA (Infra Red Milk Analyzer) which was the most up-to-date instrument available in the mid sixties. From serving less than 100 herds in 1966, DHAS now serves 6,000 farms with a total of 200,000 cows in Quebec. There are also 450 farms in the four Maritime provinces using the service as well.

During all these technological advances one part of DHAS remained much the same since day one and that was the monthly report sent to DHAS members. With but one or two minor improvements, the basic format and the management information provided to the dairy farmer have changed very little over the years.

However that, too, has now changed. For some time now DHAS supervisors have received many requests from dairy farmers for additional information. Some examples of these would be: "I'm feeding different amounts of hay and silage to my cows in milk and my dry cows. How do I enter this on DHAS?" or "I'm now having my hay and silage analyzed at the regional lab, so why can't you indicate on my monthly report the percent of protein I should feed?" or "Can that computer of yours at Macdonald College help me predict my production for the next six months so I know how I'm doing with my quota?"

The answer to these and many other questions was — Yes, we can pro-

vide more management information if we reorganize the program, and about one year ago a committee was formed to study possible changes that should be made.

This involved getting in touch with the many organizations or groups having an interest in adding to or changing the existing program. First and foremost were the dairy farmers using the service, so all field supervisors were advised to request suggested changes from them and report them to the committee. DHAS research people voiced their requirements. The Ministries of Agriculture of Quebec and the Maritime provinces were asked to check with their respective extension services and make suggestions for improvements, the Quebec A.I. Unit at St. Hyacinthe was contacted as well, because the records produced by DHAS are used extensively by them for proving young dairy sires. Copies of the monthly reports of all other D.H.I. systems in Canada and the U.S.A. were obtained and studied for new ideas which could be incorporated into our system.

For about a year, Jacques Jalbert, of the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture, has been working full time with DHAS as a nutrition specialist. During that time he developed better ways to handle feed input and recommendations with a view to making better use of the feed analysis service provided to all dairy farmers by the regional labs of the Ministry of Agriculture and feed company labs.

The committee took all of these suggestions, sorted out what could and what couldn't be included, which changes should be made and came up with a prototype new report in January 1979.

Next came the design and ordering of new forms, and the programming

staff started working feverishly to produce the new program by fall of this year.

Introduction of "the new look DHAS" started on schedule in September with the input data sheets being printed on the new forms to be followed by the regular monthly reports being sent to farms on the new forms in October.

On the following pages you will see examples of the new monthly report which has been divided into two separate reports (Form no. 1 and Form no. 2).

Form 1, the "herd summary" is divided into five distinct sections, the first being a production summary of the herd on test day, the last 12 month average, and 12 month totals. This section corresponds to the top three lines on the top of the first page of the old report; however, we now have three other columns into which we can put such comparisons as the previous 12 month average or the breed, agricultural region or county averages.

The second section of Form 1 is a new item called "Reproduction Efficiency Summary" which enables the dairy farmer to have an up-to-date record of the breeding performance of his herd.

Section 3 "Projected Number of Cows" has the projected number of cows producing in the herd for the next six months and should be of considerable benefit in planning to meet quota requirements.

Section 4 "Feeding" has been expanded greatly to provide a much more complete look at the feeding of the herd than was previously available. The herd owner can now see at a glance whether he is over



| REGION                                                                                         |    | COUNTY                                 |       | HERD CODE                  |       | D.H.A.S.                              |       | A JOINT PROGRAM OF |       | QUEBEC        |       | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MACDONALD COLLEGE |       | CO-COMPTON  |       | P.QUE. J18 1R0 |       | REJEAN THEROUX |       | SUPERVISOR  |       | NO      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 05                                                                                             | 18 | 10076                                  | 10076 | 10076                      | 10076 | 10076                                 | 10076 | 10076              | 10076 | 10076         | 10076 | 10076                                           | 10076 | 10076       | 10076 | 10076          | 10076 | 10076          | 10076 | 10076       | 10076 | 10076   | 10076 |
| <b>FORM 1</b><br><b>HERD SUMMARY</b><br><b>REJEAN THEROUX</b><br><b>REG 18</b><br><b>42 53</b> |    |                                        |       |                            |       |                                       |       |                    |       |               |       |                                                 |       |             |       |                |       |                |       |             |       |         |       |
| <b>PRODUCTION SUMMARY</b>                                                                      |    |                                        |       |                            |       |                                       |       |                    |       |               |       |                                                 |       |             |       |                |       |                |       |             |       |         |       |
| DESCRIPTION                                                                                    |    | AVERAGE / COW                          |       | ANNUAL TOTAL               |       | TEST DAY                              |       | 12 MONTH           |       | AVERAGE / COW |       | ANNUAL TOTAL                                    |       | DESCRIPTION |       | AVERAGE / COW  |       | ANNUAL TOTAL   |       | GROUP       |       | NO      |       |
| No. COWS                                                                                       |    | 63                                     |       | 58.8                       |       | 376000                                |       | 376000             |       | 9.0           |       | 272                                             |       | 16          |       | 9.0            |       | 9.0            |       | 1.1         |       | 3.1     |       |
| No. DAYS IN MILK                                                                               |    | 47                                     |       | 49.2                       |       | 305                                   |       | 305                |       | 60.11         |       | 354                                             |       | 354         |       | 60.11          |       | 354            |       | 14          |       | 14      |       |
| COWS IN MILK                                                                                   |    | 74.6                                   |       | 83.8                       |       | 305                                   |       | 305                |       | 60.11         |       | 354                                             |       | 354         |       | 60.11          |       | 354            |       | 14          |       | 14      |       |
| MILK PRODUCED (kg)                                                                             |    | 16.4                                   |       | 4388                       |       | 12700                                 |       | 12700              |       | 5.9           |       | 1604                                            |       | 113         |       | 5.9            |       | 1604           |       | 94          |       | 94      |       |
| 4% FAT CORRECTED MILK                                                                          |    | 2.2                                    |       | 20.2                       |       | 12700                                 |       | 12700              |       | 5.9           |       | 1604                                            |       | 113         |       | 5.9            |       | 1604           |       | 94          |       | 94      |       |
| % FAT                                                                                          |    | 3.7                                    |       | 3.2                        |       | 12700                                 |       | 12700              |       | 5.9           |       | 1604                                            |       | 113         |       | 5.9            |       | 1604           |       | 94          |       | 94      |       |
| % PROTEIN                                                                                      |    | 3.7                                    |       | 3.2                        |       | 12700                                 |       | 12700              |       | 5.9           |       | 1604                                            |       | 113         |       | 5.9            |       | 1604           |       | 94          |       | 94      |       |
| BCA MILK                                                                                       |    | 4.46                                   |       | 1664                       |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 23            |       | 2                                               |       | 18          |       | 23             |       | 2              |       | 18          |       | 25      |       |
| % FAT                                                                                          |    | 4.46                                   |       | 1664                       |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 23            |       | 2                                               |       | 18          |       | 23             |       | 2              |       | 18          |       | 25      |       |
| MILK VALUE                                                                                     |    | 2.38                                   |       | 1081                       |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 31            |       | 33                                              |       | 22          |       | 31             |       | 33             |       | 22          |       | 36      |       |
| MILK VALUE LESS FEED COST                                                                      |    | 13.07                                  |       | 9.41                       |       | 63600                                 |       | 63600              |       | 46            |       | 42                                              |       | 80          |       | 46             |       | 42             |       | 80          |       | 39      |       |
| FEED COST / LITER OF MILK                                                                      |    | 14.5                                   |       | 10.1                       |       | 63600                                 |       | 63600              |       | 31            |       | 33                                              |       | 22          |       | 31             |       | 33             |       | 22          |       | 36      |       |
| HOURS / TONNE OF MILK                                                                          |    | 498                                    |       | 493                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 22.0          |       | 6388                                            |       | 28.7        |       | 22.0           |       | 6388           |       | 28.7        |       | 18.5    |       |
| AVE. HERD WEIGHT (kg)                                                                          |    | 310                                    |       | 310                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 20.5          |       | 3.37                                            |       | 26.3        |       | 20.5           |       | 3.37           |       | 26.3        |       | 17.5    |       |
| AVE. HEIFER WEIGHT (kg)                                                                        |    | 510                                    |       | 510                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 3.55          |       | 4.93                                            |       | 3.43        |       | 3.55           |       | 4.93           |       | 3.43        |       | 5.00    |       |
| AVE. AGE OF HERD Yr. mo.                                                                       |    | 3                                      |       | 3                          |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 2.2           |       | 2.6                                             |       | 2.1         |       | 2.2            |       | 2.6            |       | 2.1         |       | 2.2     |       |
| AVE. AGE OF HEIFERS Mo.                                                                        |    | 3                                      |       | 3                          |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 1.3           |       | 1.00                                            |       | 1.5         |       | 1.3            |       | 1.00           |       | 1.5         |       | 1.6     |       |
| COWS ENTERING HERD                                                                             |    | 360                                    |       | 397                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 107           |       | 100                                             |       | 99          |       | 107            |       | 100            |       | 99          |       | 110     |       |
| COWS ENTERING HERD                                                                             |    | 377                                    |       | 397                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 122           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 122            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| COWS OUT OF HERD                                                                               |    | 41                                     |       | 59                         |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 205           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 205            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| % COWS OUT OF HERD                                                                             |    | 78                                     |       | 115                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 133           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 133            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| CALVING INTERVAL: ACTUAL                                                                       |    | 360                                    |       | 397                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 107           |       | 100                                             |       | 99          |       | 107            |       | 100            |       | 99          |       | 110     |       |
| PROJECTED                                                                                      |    | 377                                    |       | 397                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 122           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 122            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| NO. BREEDINGS / COW / YEAR                                                                     |    | 41                                     |       | 59                         |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 205           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 205            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| DAYS DRY                                                                                       |    | 78                                     |       | 115                        |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 133           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 133            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| DAYS OPEN                                                                                      |    | 41                                     |       | 59                         |       | 97900                                 |       | 97900              |       | 205           |       | 100                                             |       | 107         |       | 205            |       | 100            |       | 107         |       | 110     |       |
| <b>REPRODUCTION EFFICIENCY SUMMARY</b>                                                         |    |                                        |       |                            |       |                                       |       |                    |       |               |       |                                                 |       |             |       |                |       |                |       |             |       |         |       |
| MINIMUM DAYS OPEN                                                                              |    | NO. OF COWS WITHOUT BREEDING DATES     |       | COWS BREED FROM            |       | AVERAGE NO. OF BREEDINGS / CONCEPTION |       | NO. OF COWS        |       | AVERAGE       |       | NO. OF COWS                                     |       | AVERAGE     |       | NO. OF COWS    |       | AVERAGE        |       | NO. OF COWS |       | AVERAGE |       |
| NUMBER OF DAYS                                                                                 |    | 10                                     |       | 2                          |       | 1.0                                   |       | 2                  |       | 1.0           |       | 2                                               |       | 1.0         |       | 2              |       | 1.0            |       | 2           |       | 1.0     |       |
| AVERAGE                                                                                        |    | 85.3                                   |       | 85.3                       |       | 85.3                                  |       | 85.3               |       | 85.3          |       | 85.3                                            |       | 85.3        |       | 85.3           |       | 85.3           |       | 85.3        |       | 85.3    |       |
| FOR COWS BREED SINCE                                                                           |    | 14/ 8/79                               |       | NO.                        |       | 136                                   |       | 0                  |       | 0             |       | 0                                               |       | 0           |       | 0              |       | 0              |       | 0           |       | 0       |       |
| MINIMUM DAYS OPEN                                                                              |    | NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS |       | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE |       | NON RETURN RATE                       |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE     |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS                                                         |    | COWS BREED 3 TIMES OR MORE             |       | NON RETURN RATE            |       | ANNUAL AVERAGE                        |       | 0.0                |       | 0.0           |       | 0.0                                             |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0            |       | 0.0         |       | 0.0     |       |
| NO. OF COWS OPEN FOR MORE THAN 90                                                              |    |                                        |       |                            |       |                                       |       |                    |       |               |       |                                                 |       |             |       |                |       |                |       |             |       |         |       |



|                |        |           |                                                 |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|----------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| REGION         | COUNTY | HERD CODE | DATE                                            | DATE  | DATE  | DATE  | DATE  | DATE | DATE |
| US             | 18     | 10076     | 09-OCT-79                                       | 11-10 | 16-10 | 23-10 | 25-10 | 91   | 91   |
| CO. COMPTON    |        |           | D.H.A.S.                                        |       |       |       |       |      |      |
| P.QUE. J18 180 |        |           | A JOINT PROGRAM OF                              |       |       |       |       |      |      |
| TEL NO         |        |           | QUEBEC                                          |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|                |        |           | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MACDONALD COLLEGE |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|                |        |           | REJEAN THEROUX                                  |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|                |        |           | SUPERVISOR                                      |       |       |       |       |      |      |

# FORM 2

| REG. NO<br>NIP NO<br>EARTAG |  |  | TEST DAY DATA FOR: |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  | 09-OCT -79 |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  | CUMULATIVE REPORT TO: |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  | 09-OCT -79 |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  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 |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |      |  |  |  |  |     |  |  |  |  |      |  |  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or under feeding energy protein, calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium, providing all his forages have been analysed. Another very important new feature is the ability to divide the herd into different groups for feeding calculations. This could take the form of separating the herd into two groups (cows in milk and cows dry) or can be expanded to as many as four groups of cows using production levels for sorting. The new system now provides flexibility to handle all possible feeding situations in today's dairy herds.

Section 5 "Management Decisions — Cows Eligible" is another new feature of the report. This section gives the dairy farmer a quick reference as to which cows require a possible management decision during the next month. This includes cows to cull, which is a listing of the lowest producers in the herd, cows to put dry and when, in order to provide a 60-day dry period, cows to calve and the estimated calving date. A list of cows to breed and to have pregnancy checked is also provided.

This completes the picture for herd information. On the next page, Form 2 "Performance Record" provides a record of the individual cows in the herd. This form has not changed greatly from the previous DHAS report but has more cow identification data available for use by the producer or the supervisor. Projected Production (or Projected B.C.A.'s in the case of official test herds) now appears on this form as well as the "Barn Sheet".

This provides a very quick look at the new DHAS report. Undoubtedly those using the service will be discussing it in more depth with their supervisor. Many people have worked long hours during the past year to make this new program the best in the milk recording business. Initial reaction from the dairy farmers who have already received their new report seems to indicate that they have succeeded admirably.

## NEW PRINCIPAL VISITS MACDONALD

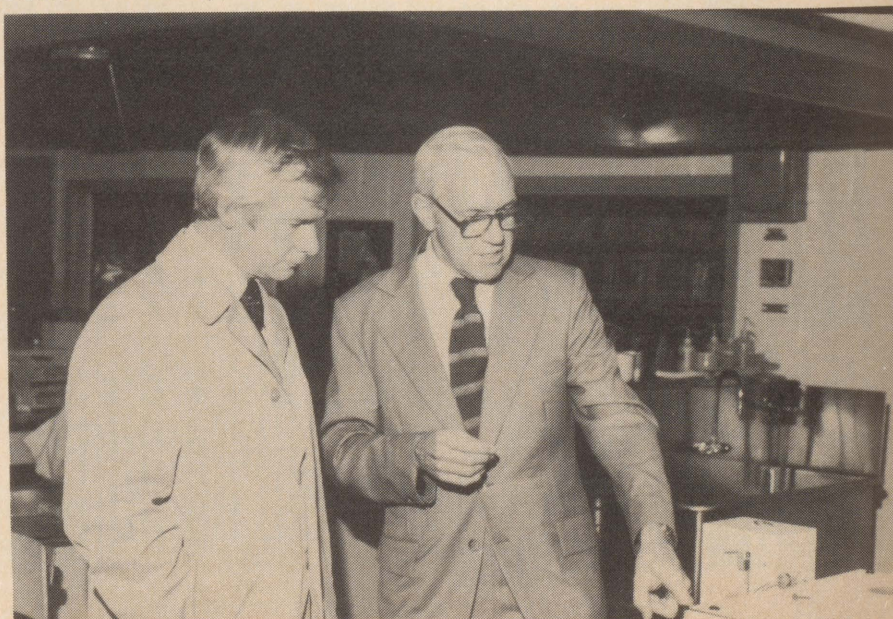
On September 1, 1979, David Lloyd Johnston became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University. He succeeded Dr. Robert Bell who returned to his former position in the Department of Physics. Principal Johnston, a native of Ontario who received degrees from Harvard, Cambridge, and Queen's, had been

Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Western Ontario from 1974 until he became Principal this year.

In October, the new Principal spent a busy morning at Macdonald touring the Emile A. Lods Agronomy Research Centre, the Morgan Arboretum, the Farm, DHAS, and the Macdonald-Stewart Building, as well as meeting with some of the students and staff.



Above, at the Farm stop, left to right: Dr. J. David, Associate Dean, Professor J. D. MacArthur, Curator, Morgan Arboretum, Mr. R. Dallenbach, Farm Director, Principal Johnston, Dr. H. A. Stepler, Associate Dean, and Dr. L. E. Lloyd, Dean and Vice Principal. Below: Included in the itinerary was a tour of the DHAS facilities with Dr. J. E. Moxley, Director.





# Comparison of Different Breeds and Crosses of Cattle and the Effect of Rumensin\* on Their Performance

by Henry Garino  
Department of Animal Science

The type of cattle that we have available in Quebec to be fattened is the Hereford with an increasing number of Holstein-Hereford crosses or Charolais-crossed cattle. Some feedlots will feed a few Holstein steers, as well. However, the general feeling is that Holsteins are difficult to finish, difficult to grade, and consequently are unprofitable.

Quebec has an annual Holstein calf crop in the order of 300,000 male calves, but most of them are sold as vealers or are exported out of the province. This is a sizeable drain to our beef production potential.

Last fall and winter we carried out a trial at Macdonald College to look at the performance of breeds and crosses of cattle both from a weight gain and feed efficiency standpoint, as well as from their performance on the market. We also looked at the effect of Rumensin on the live and marketing performance of the animals.

We purchased 40 shortkeep steers weighing around 390 kg — 10 steers from each breed and cross (Table 1) that we wanted to look at. The steers were grouped five of the same breed or cross per pen and fed on corn silage *ad libitum*, plus 1.9 kg/head/day of concentrate containing 70 per cent grain corn and 30 per cent of a commercial silage supplement. Rumensin was included in the supplement fed to one pen per breed or cross, the other pen serving as control. For the first 28 days of the trial Rumensin was fed at 11 g/t of feed and for the rest of the trial at 33 g/t of feed.

\*Rumensin is a feed additive used to increase the efficiency of energy utilization in ruminants. It is a trademark of Elanco Company of Canada.



TABLE 1 — EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

| Breeds and Crosses  | Rumensin        | Control         | No. Animals/Breed |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                     | No. Animals/Pen | No. Animals/Pen |                   |
| Holstein            | 5               | 5               | 10                |
| Charolais x         | 5               | 5               | 10                |
| Holstein x Hereford | 5               | 5               | 10                |
| Hereford            | 5               | 5               | 10                |
| No. Animals/ration  | 20              | 20              |                   |

At the end of the 90-day feeding trial, some steers had reached desirable finish and were marketed. The remaining steers were kept on a Rumensin vs control ration where the concentrate level was doubled to 4 kg/head/day, the rest of the feed being corn silage.

The performance of the steers (Table 2) was as follows:

- the Hereford and Holsteins were slightly heavier than the crossbreds, both at the beginning and end of the 90-day trial.
- the average daily gain was superior for the Charolais but was not significantly different.

— feed consumption was significantly higher for the Holsteins which translated into a lower feed efficiency as compared to the other animals.

As far as the performance of these animals on the market was concerned (Table 3), the Holsteins and crossbreds were:

- fed longer (173 and 140 days) and consequently
- had higher weights (597 and 554 kg).

Their carcasses were also heavier and the dressing percentage of the

TABLE 2. LIVE ANIMAL PERFORMANCE — BREED AND CROSS COMPARISONS

|                                                | Holstein           | Charolais x        | Holstein x Hereford | Hereford            |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| No. of pens                                    | 2                  | 2                  | 2                   | 2                   |
| No. of steers/pen                              | 5                  | 5                  | 5                   | 5                   |
| Days on trial                                  | 90                 | 90                 | 90                  | 90                  |
| Av. Initial wt. kg.                            | 399                | 380                | 387                 | 405                 |
| Av. Final wt., kg                              | 528                | 519                | 518.5               | 536                 |
| ADG, kg                                        | 1.43               | 1.54               | 1.46                | 1.46                |
| Av. Feed consumed/head/day, kg DM <sup>1</sup> | 11.44 <sup>b</sup> | 10.09 <sup>a</sup> | 10.43 <sup>a</sup>  | 10.96 <sup>ab</sup> |
| Feed efficiency <sup>1</sup>                   | 8.02 <sup>b</sup>  | 6.53 <sup>a</sup>  | 7.16 <sup>a</sup>   | 7.51 <sup>ab</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup>Means on the same line with different superscripts differ (P<.10).



Holsteins was considerably lower than for the other animals. Only 3 of the 10 Holsteins graded A, whereas most of the beef animals graded A.

Now turning to the effect of Rumensin on the performance of the steers (Table 4), we had four pens on Rumensin and four on control. The initial and final weights were similar; there was a five per cent increase in daily gain and a seven per cent decrease in feed intake for the Rumensin-fed cattle, which translated into a 12 per cent increase in feed efficiency.

As for marketing performance (Table 5), Rumensin had no significant effect on the parameters listed. It is curious to note that there were less abscessed livers on the Rumensin-fed cattle, contrary to some reports that have observed higher liver condemnations on Rumensin-fed cattle.

Now putting some dollar figures to our findings (Table 6) on the trials, the purchase cost of the Holsteins was much lower (54 3/4 cents per pound) — they were from \$130-\$150 cheaper, whereas the selling spread was much lower (69 to 77).

Because the Holsteins took longer to finish out, their total feed consumption was higher and so was their feed cost. Nevertheless, when we subtract the feed cost from the gross returns, we can see that the Holsteins, though having taken longer, having consumed more feed, and having graded lower, were still by far the most profitable breed.

I want to point out though that the buying and selling markets for the Holsteins were largely responsible for this profitability (Holsteins were shipped in April whereas most Herefords and Charolais were shipped in January when beef prices were 10 cents lower on the rail).

Rumensin had an impact on profitability (Table 7) because the Rumensin-fed cattle were a little heavier, dressed slightly higher, and required less feed, for a net profit of \$38 over the controls on the average.

To summarize and conclude, the performance of the four most popular types of cattle in Quebec was evaluated from a growth, feed

**TABLE 3. MARKETING PERFORMANCE — BREED AND CROSS COMPARISONS**

|                                      | Holstein          | Charolais x       | Holstein x Hereford | Hereford         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| No. of steers                        | 10                | 10                | 10                  | 10               |
| Av. Initial wt., kg <sup>1</sup>     | 399 <sup>ab</sup> | 380 <sup>a</sup>  | 387 <sup>a</sup>    | 405 <sup>b</sup> |
| Av. wt. at shipping, kg <sup>1</sup> | 597 <sup>b</sup>  | 525 <sup>a</sup>  | 554 <sup>a</sup>    | 542 <sup>a</sup> |
| Days to shipping <sup>1</sup>        | 173 <sup>c</sup>  | 106 <sup>a</sup>  | 140 <sup>b</sup>    | 102 <sup>a</sup> |
| Av. warm carcass wt. kg              | 322               | 306               | 315                 | 309              |
| Dressing % <sup>1</sup>              | 54 <sup>b</sup>   | 58.5 <sup>a</sup> | 57 <sup>a</sup>     | 57 <sup>a</sup>  |
| % grading A                          | 30                | 90                | 100                 | 100              |
| B                                    | 60                | 10                | 0                   | 0                |
| C                                    | 10                | 0                 | 0                   | 0                |

<sup>1</sup>Means on the same line with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

**TABLE 4. EFFECT OF RUMENSIN ON STEER PERFORMANCE**

|                                                | Control            | Rumensin (33 ppm)  |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| No. of pens                                    | 4                  | 4                  |
| No. of steers/pen                              | 5                  | 5                  |
| Days on trial                                  | 90                 | 90                 |
| Av. Initial wt., kg                            | 396                | 389                |
| Av. Final wt., kg                              | 526                | 525                |
| ADG, kg                                        | 1.44               | 1.51               |
| Av. feed consumed/head/day, kg DM <sup>1</sup> | 11.11 <sup>b</sup> | 10.33 <sup>a</sup> |
| Feed efficiency <sup>1</sup>                   | 7.76 <sup>b</sup>  | 6.86 <sup>a</sup>  |

<sup>1</sup>Means on same line with different superscripts differ (P<.05)

**TABLE 5. EFFECT OF RUMENSIN ON MARKETING PERFORMANCE**

|                         | Control | Rumensin (33 ppm) |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| No. of steers           | 20      | 20                |
| Days to shipping        | 130     | 130               |
| Av. Initial wt., kg     | 396     | 389               |
| Av. wt. at shipping, kg | 553     | 556               |
| Av. warm carcass wt. kg | 310     | 317               |
| Dressing %              | 56.2    | 57.0              |
| % Grading A             | 80      | 80                |
| B                       | 15      | 20                |
| C                       | 5       | 0                 |
| No. of abscessed livers | 3       | 1                 |

**TABLE 6. EFFECT OF BREEDS AND CROSSES ON RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST**

|                                   | Holstein | Charolais x | Holstein x Hereford | Hereford |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------|
| No. of steers                     | 10       | 10          | 10                  | 10       |
| Av. days to shipping              | 173      | 106         | 140                 | 102      |
| Av. purchase cost/steer ¢/lb      | 54.75    | 71.6        | 70.0                | 68.6     |
| Av. selling price ¢/lb            | 69       | 76.6        | 77.5                | 73.5     |
| Av. feed cost/steer(\$)           | 137.20   | 80.90       | 107.60              | 82.70    |
| Return above feed cost/steer (\$) | 322      | 196         | 248                 | 202      |
| Yardage @ 14¢/hd/day              | 25       | 15          | 20                  | 15       |
| Net returns                       | 297      | 181         | 228                 | 187      |

**TABLE 7. EFFECT OF RUMENSIN ON RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST**

|                                   | Control | Rumensin (33 ppm) |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| No. of steers                     | 20      | 20                |
| Av. days to shipping              | 130     | 130               |
| Av. purchase cost/steer ¢/lb      | 66.21   | 66.26             |
| Av. selling price ¢/lb            | 73.62   | 74.67             |
| Av. feed cost/steer (\$)          | 208.74  | 199.80            |
| Return above feed cost/steer (\$) | 223     | 261.30            |

efficiency, and profitability in the market place standpoint. For growth and feed efficiency, the performance of the Holstein steers was slightly lower than for others; however, the large plus margin between their buying and selling prices was found largely responsible for making them the most profitable

breed in this study.

With respect to Rumensin, the results in this study are in agreement with those reported in literature on this subject in that feed efficiency was improved to the order of 12 per cent for the Rumensin-fed cattle.



# 10 Years Old and Still Growing!

by Joanne Enright,  
Secretary-Manager

The year 1979 is a very special one for the members of the Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Federation. It is the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Q.Y.F. The fact that it is also the International Year of the Child adds an extra special meaning to the occasion. During the past 10 years, membership has grown from only a handful of individuals to more than 450 members. The number and the variety of activities that the members are involved in has reached significant proportions. The organization has gained wide-spread recognition in both Ottawa and Quebec City as the only provincial organization representing rural youth in Quebec.

In 1969, a group of young farmers from the Eastern Townships and the Chateauguay Valley took part in an exchange to Alberta which was organized through the Quebec Farmers' Association (Q.F.A.). Many of the participants were from well established young farmers' clubs such as the Howick or Hatley clubs. These clubs dated back to the early 40s and some had even been established prior to the Second World War. Club activities were for the most part local or regional, with the occasional member taking part in a provincial or national competition. Up until 1969 there was no provincial organization to link together all of the clubs scattered across the province. The young farmers who travelled to Alberta learned about each other's clubs and activities. Once there, they were exposed to the workings of a provincial organization, and they saw the tremendous benefits that could be gained from this type of organization. By the time they returned home a number of new friends had been made and the group wanted to try and maintain this new found association between the different clubs. Thus was born the Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Federation or what is now known as the Q.Y.F.

Over the years a number of things have changed. Members have come and gone, as have some of the clubs. There have been a number of Presidents and Secretary-Managers during the past 10 years. Some have only been involved for a couple of months while others have played a very important role in Q.Y.F. for periods of up to three or four years. One thing though has remained constant over the years and that has been the undying support of the Quebec Farmers' Association and the Macdonald College Extension Department.

In the early years the Q.F.A. carried the load for the Q.Y.F. when there was no one else to do it. When the Q.Y.F. came into its own, the Extension Department was behind the association every step of the way. Things have not been all uphill during the past 10 years. Some meetings had too few participants to be considered official, a couple of projects were total flops, and in some years the organization's books never got out of the red. The work and the dedication of the individuals who believed in the Q.Y.F. and the potential that was there saw the organization through many a hard time. Credit is due to the Macdonald College Extension Department and to the individuals who put in many hours of work there with only outdated 4-H pamphlets and an old desk with trick drawers that sometimes took ages to open, especially it seemed if company came. The association would never have become a reality though had it not been for the work and support of the people in the rural community; the club members and leaders, parents and agronomes. Q.Y.F. was built from the base up rather than the other way round, and that is probably the main reason as to why it has become the organization that it is today.

One hardly knows where to begin the list of activities in which Q.Y.F. members are involved. They range from agricultural and educational to social and recreational. Naturally a large proportion of the activities are

of an agricultural nature, since agriculture, the family farm, and rural youth interests form the basis of the organization. Agricultural activities include raising, training, and showing livestock, garden projects, farm study groups, farm and agribusiness tours, and livestock evaluation and judging. Exchanges have become a very important part of the Q.Y.F. program during the last couple of years. During this past summer five separate exchanges took place involving more than 100 young farmers. Destinations ranged from British Columbia to Wales. Since farmers, both young and old, do not spend all of their waking hours working, the Q.Y.F. program includes a number of social and recreational events. There are numerous sports days, including the Annual Chateauguay Valley Canoe Race. Most of the clubs have Annual Banquets and Dances and the Provincial Federation organizes a three-day Annual Meeting each November. Some of the social events include Square Dancing Competitions, Barbecues, Card Parties, and Parades. During the past couple of years some of the clubs have become involved in community betterment projects: visiting senior citizens' homes, doing odd jobs for seniors around their homes, and the Richmond Club's Big Brother, Big Sister Day. A final aspect of the Q.Y.F. program is Leadership Training. By being an active member of a club, a youngster learns about administration, responsibility and leadership — all valuable aspects of any young farmer's or individual's education.

The following articles and pictures will explain in more detail three of the Q.Y.F.'s most important activities: the Provincial Calf Rally, an Exchange Trip, and a local club's activities in the rural community. They are an indication of the ingenuity and determination evident among Quebec's rural youth. In just 10 short years the Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Federation has evolved into the most important rural youth organization in Quebec.

(Continued on Page 12)





**SITE OF SITE DE  
100<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL  
PLOUGHING CONCOURS  
MATCH LABOUR  
OCTOBER 8, 1979  
SHERBROOKE PLOUGHMEN'S ASSN**



**Photostory by Hazel M. Clarke**

"Ye rigid ploughman! Bear in mind  
Your labour is for future hours.  
Advance! Spare not!  
Nor look behind!  
Plough deep and straight  
with all your powers!"

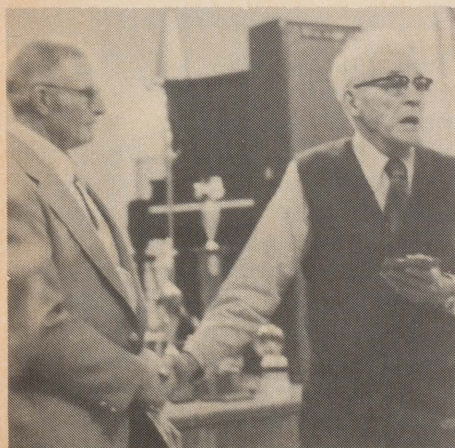
Richard Henry Horne  
(1803-1884)  
"The Plough"

The "future" — the yield of next year's crops depends on how well the land was ploughed the preceding fall. It was with this fundamental thought in mind that in the late 1800s and early 1900s men with foresight began to organize ploughing matches. They were educational tools, and still are, and that is why it is encouraging to see the growing number of young people at the matches. As well, it is a marvellous occasion for camaraderie, competition, fun, and fellowship.

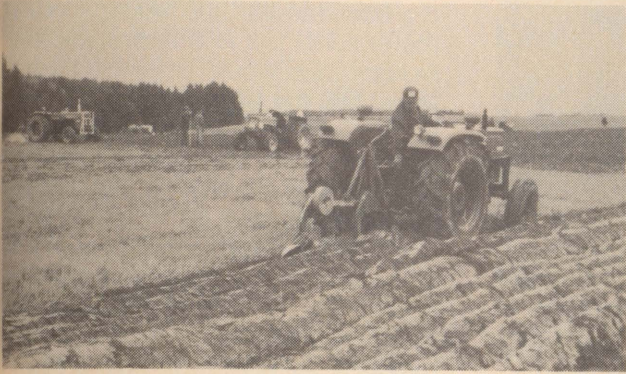
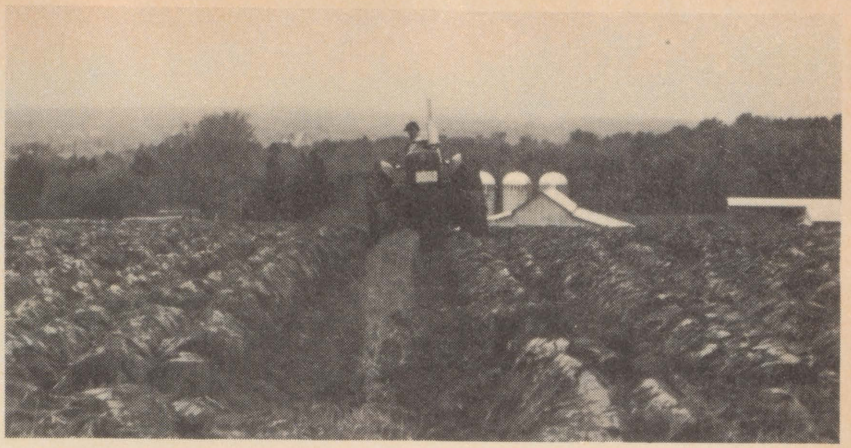
Much planning went into the 100th Annual Ploughing Match in Sherbrooke County, which was held at the Lennoxville Agricultural Research Station. Had the weather being more cooperative, 85 competitors, including 20 teams of horses, were expected to compete

for their biggest prize list ever. Despite the weather, a mixture of snow and rain, there were some 70 competitors, including seven teams of horses and a 1928 tractor. Though not the crowd anticipated, there were still some hardy souls who toured the site, including retired Agronome, W. G. McDougall, who also attended the prize-giving ceremonies where he received, along with all participants, a plaque commemorating the event. Also playing a large role were Milby WI who served a warm and welcome meal on the day of the match, and Brompton Road WI who catered for the banquet preceding the prize-giving. On these pages are photos of such familiar Townships names as Cairns, Emery, French, Garfat, George, Goodin, Johnston, Kirby, La-pointe, Naylor, Ross, Smith, Sutor, Warwick, Winget — and there were many more.

Sherbrooke County is to be congratulated on their 100th as are all other counties for continuing the idea of education — good ploughing — and for combining it with a large measure of good old-fashioned community spirit.







Photos by Sandi Gamble



(Continued from Page 9)

## BIG BROTHER, BIG SISTER DAY

by Ann Louise Carson  
QYF Fieldman

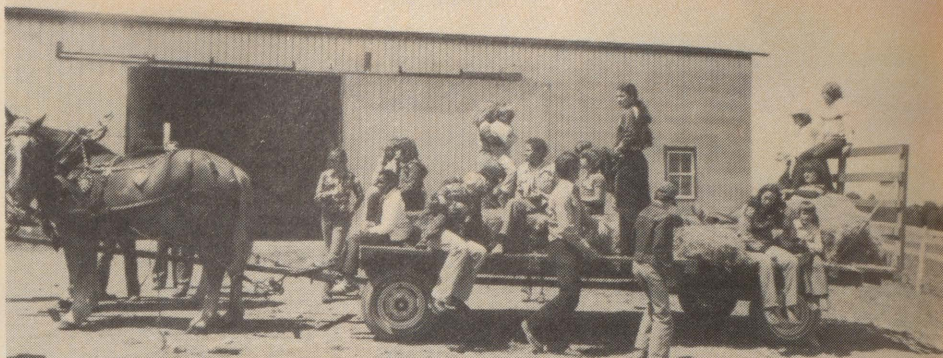
The Quebec Young Farmers' clubs are known to host a wide scope of activities. This certainly holds true for the Richmond Young Farmers, as on June 25th they held their 2nd annual Big Brother Day at the farm of John Boersen and family.

A Big Brother, Big Sister Day is precisely what it is called. For one day, the RYF members become big brothers and big sisters to a group of children less fortunate than themselves. The children, who are from Mount St. Patricks in Montreal, range from 5 to 12 years of age, and with only a few exceptions, most of them have never seen a farm or been close to a farm animal.

The Big Brother, Big Sister Day had its roots in 1978 when the Richmond group opted to concentrate on activities that would benefit others. As it has turned out, it is difficult to tell who enjoys this day most, the city children or the Young Farmers!

The preparation involved for this day was done in two steps. Initially, the RYF raised money to cover the transportation costs for the children. Once this was accomplished, the next thing was the "animal round up". Although the Young Farmers realize the economic importance of dairy cows, they also realize that some other farm animals are much more appealing to city children. Thus, ducks, rabbits, goats, chickens, horses, ponies, geese, and sheep were brought in to complete the day.

As the children arrived, each of them was introduced to a RYF member who became their Big Brother or Big Sister for the day. According to the Mount St. Patricks monitors, this is the most beneficial part of the day for the children, even if they are too busy to realize it. Usually they are on a eight to one teacher to child ratio, thus the personal attention they received is very good therapy.



The highlight of the day — a hayride!

The morning was spent just running around, trying to take in all the animals and freedom of space at once. After a while, each child found a favourite animal and seldom left it. Many of the older boys were clearly fascinated by the farm machinery and enjoyed inspecting it thoroughly.

After hosts and guests alike had lent a hand with the cook-out lunch, the children wasted little time in getting back to their favourite activity, whether this was cuddling a bunny or running in the fields. However, all activities ceased when the children noticed the two teams of horses coming down the road. This obviously meant that the hayride they had heard so much about was about to begin! The hayride was a highlight for all — soon the hay was flying and it was everyone out for themselves!

Much to everyone's dismay, the end of the hayride meant the end of the day. After a few songs, cheers, and mutual thank-yous and goodbyes, it was very difficult to tell which of the two groups was the saddest. Amongst these feelings, there was one strong consolation: the 3rd Annual Big Brother, Big Sister Day — see you next year, kids!

## CALF RALLY

by Joanne Enright

Last August, over 130 young farmers spent a weekend at the Ormstown Exhibition Grounds with their calves. Does this sound like a strange way to spend a weekend? Well it isn't. They were all participating in the 4th Annual Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Calf Rally.

In the clubs throughout the province one of the main activities is showing calves. Members raise, train,

prepare, and show their calves at local and regional exhibitions. In the past, they very rarely competed at the provincial level. Members from the Cowansville Club would show at the regional fair in Sherbrooke, the Howick Club would show in Ormstown, and the Shawville Club in Ottawa. At no time though did the members from the Cowansville, Howick, and Shawville clubs compete against each other. In 1976, the members from the Richmond Club decided that they would like to show against some of the other clubs from outside of their own region. They offered to host a Provincial Calf Rally. Even before the first Rally was over, it was decided that it should become an annual event. Thus it has come to be that spending a weekend at an exhibition grounds with a calf and 130 other young farmers and their calves is a very normal thing to do.

Competition is only one aspect of the Calf Rally. Participants meet members from other clubs and from other areas of the Province. Both anglophone and francophone clubs participate, proving that language differences are of little consequence when common interests are shared.

The participants put a number of hours into preparing for the Rally as does the Q.Y.F. staff. The Rally lasts three days, beginning on a Friday afternoon. Members and calves arrive by the carload and truckload with brushes, blankets, club signs, decorations, and sleeping bags. Friday afternoon is spent registering, getting settled in, putting up the club exhibit and seeing who else is there. Each club is allotted a certain amount of barn space in which they are to stable their animals. They decorate their area using club signs, cards with information about each calf, flowers, fences, trees, branches, milk cans, drawings, and



whatever else they think will improve their chances of winning the barn competition.

The first individual competition, the judging competition, takes place Friday evening. All of the young farmers judge classes of hay, grain, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and complete a sire selection exercise. In the sire selection exercise participants are shown two cows, given their production records, and sire proof sheets. They are then asked to pick a first and second choice sire for each animal. For many of the dairy club members judging beef animals is a totally new experience. The judging competition is an educational exercise. The principals involved in judging a class of hay or completing a sire selection exercise are the same as those involved in deciding when to cut a field of hay or set up a herd breeding program.

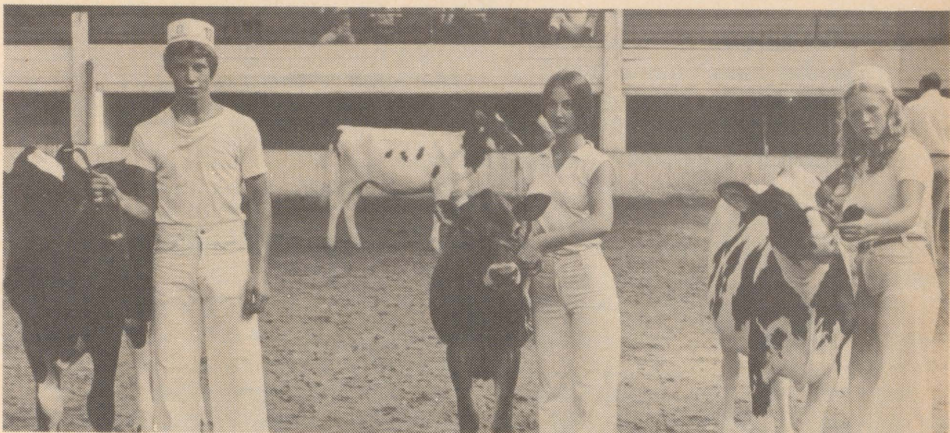
Saturday is the "big day" at the Calf Rally. Participants as well as the organizers are up long before the sun, washing calves and preparing the arena. The Calf Classes take place during the morning. These classes are judged solely upon the type and conformation of the animals. There are senior and junior Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, and Beef classes. During the afternoon the Showmanship Classes are held. Placings in these classes depend upon the ability of the exhibitor to prepare and present his animal. The amount of time that the exhibitor spent training the animal becomes very obvious. The final competition on Saturday is the group class. Each club presents three animals and the class is judged based upon the uniformity and the type of the calves.

Saturday night an Awards Banquet is held. At this time the trophies and prizes are presented to the winners. All of the competitions during the weekend are based on a scoring system. Therefore the Q.Y.F. staff is able to calculate a high aggregate individual winner and a high aggregate club winner. Winning either of these honours at the Provincial Calf Rally is a great accomplishment for a young farmer.

The Banquet is always followed by a dance. Although there is never any



This year at Ormstown, for the fourth year in a row, the Howick Young Farmers Club was the high aggregate club winner.



At the Calf Rally held in Ormstown, left to right: Leslie Orr, Shawville, Grand Champion Holstein Calf, Wendy Younge, Shawville, Grand Champion Jersey Calf, and Kenda MacGillevray, Brome, Grand Champion Ayrshire Calf and Grand Champion Interbreed Calf.

scheduled event on Sunday morning, one seems to have become a tradition: The Annual Water Fight. Each year a new record seems to be set for the duration of the event and the number of gallons of water used.

The Calf Rally has become the most important event in the Q.Y.F. program. It combines agricultural, social, and recreational activities all into one terrific weekend which young farmers from across the province look forward to each year.

## A MEMORABLE VISIT WITH THE CLYBIAU FFERMWYR IFANC\*

by Ann Louise Carson

On July 15th, 26 very excited Young Farmers and 12 equally excited not so young farmers left Ottawa airport for their London, England, destination. The Canadian delegates were completing an exchange which saw the Welsh Young Farmers visit the Shawville community the previous summer. The first half of the exchange was a tremendous success for all involved and the second half

couldn't be anything but bigger and better. The Shawville group were anxious to renew the many friendships, while the new Canadian members from the Eastern Townships and the Chateauguay Valley were eager to meet all the people about whom they had heard so much.

Upon arrival at the London airport, the Canadian group was met by officials of the South Glamorgan Young Farmers' Federation, and one other Canadian delegate who joined the group. Although the Canadian group was exhausted due to the time change, it was impossible to sleep on the five-hour "coach" trip from London to southern Wales, as there was so much to see. Besides, how could you sleep when you knew the driver was on the wrong side of the road?

We finally arrived at our Cowbridge, South Glamorgan destination. There to meet us were the familiar Welsh faces, and suddenly it didn't seem possible that it had been nearly a full year since the first leg of the exchange. Soon, everyone was off to what would be home for the next "fortnight". It was made very clear to all of us that we were part of the family. At "tea"

\*Welsh for "Young Farmers Club"



that day, the Canadians got a run down on the activities planned during their stay, and it hardly seemed that two weeks were going to be long enough. It was obvious that our Welsh friends had gone to a great deal of trouble to make available to us a wide cross section of agricultural, social, and cultural activities.

The first day was largely used to rest up for this busy time to come. We were officially welcomed to Wales on the following day when we attended a luncheon given in our honour by the Chairman of the South Glamorgan County Council. After this, we visited St. Fagans Folk Museum, a place much like Upper Canada Village; thus we learned much about the Welsh heritage. In the evening, we were exposed to another side of Welsh heritage when we attended a cricket game. This went over so well with the Canadian group that, at a later date in our trip, the Canadian members took on the Welsh group. Without mentioning any numerical score, a good time was had by all!

Our first detailed view of Welsh agriculture was indeed an impressive one, as we toured Haregrove Farms, one of the most prominent farms of the area, which had dairy, sheep, and many different crops. The owners were kept busy, by the Canadian young farmers, answering a wide scope of questions.

The next day, we visited Cardiff castle, one of the many beautiful castles to be found in southern Wales. In the afternoon, we were tea guests of John Corey, the South Glamorgan Young Farmers Federation president. In contrast to our administrative set-up, in Wales the title of president is given as an honorary one to a prominent figure in the community, while the chairman is the actual authority of the club. This day was completed with a barn dance, which at first was a bit misleading to the Canadians. The name led us to believe that we would attend a square dance, but this is not at all a tradition in Wales. There, a barn dance is exactly what it is called: a dance in a barn! Both such dances held during our stay



Above: We visited the home of John Corey, left, President of the South Glamorgan Young Farmers' Federation. Right: Some members were asked to carry trophies at the Royal Welsh Show. Seen here is Diane Armatage of Shawville.

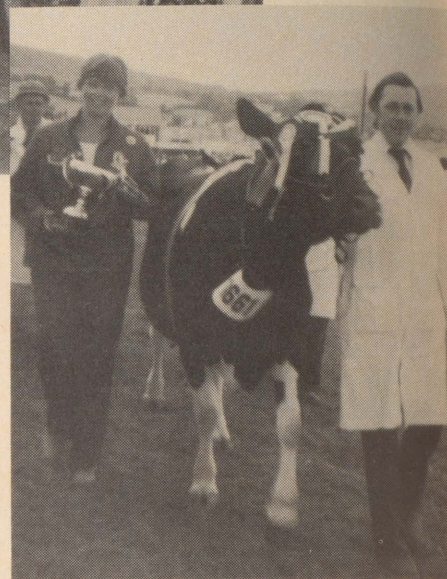
were tremendous successes.

The next day's activities started off with a very scenic tour of the Gower Coast. After we had stopped for "packed teas" or a picnic, we proceeded to a bonfire and singsong. For many, the bonfire gave the occasion to warm up considerably for the first time, as the Welsh climate in July is quite a bit colder than the one we left behind in the far-away province of Quebec. At the singsong, the two groups exchanged a bit of their culture, although the Welsh seemed to be the more gifted singers.

After a free day with our families, and a tour of St. Donat's College, which is a college within a castle, the Canadians gave their adopted Welsh families a bit of a breather, as we left for a three-day tour. Although only a few hours were spent in London, many had a chance to get a glimpse of all the important sites. In the evening, we headed back to Wales, but this time northbound as our destination was the Royal Welsh Show. The show was a definite highlight of our trip, as we were exposed to the best of Welsh agriculture. We were also honoured when a few of our members were asked to carry trophies in the parade. A popular spot at the show was the Young Farmers booth, which had a full series of events and demonstrations.

When we returned, we had many points to discuss with our families and friends.

It was unthinkable to visit Wales without visiting a sheep farm.



Although many of us were on dairy farms, the sheep industry is very prominent, especially in the North. On our last day of organized activities, we travelled northbound once again to tour a large sheep operation, the Hill Sheep Farm. Unfortunately, due to some rather typical Welsh weather, we were unable to tour the farm itself, but the owner gave us a very good outlook on the Welsh sheep industry.

The highlight for many came on our last Saturday night, when we attended a Bavarian dance. The only drawback was that this was our farewell party.

All too soon, the departure day arrived. Although it was a very sad thing to leave behind all our Welsh friends and families, there was much to be thankful for. In a short two-week period, we had learned about the differences and similarities of another culture, other methods of farming, another country. But most of all, we learned about the people, and that despite all physical differences, young farmers will be young farmers everywhere.

It was unanimously decided by the Canadian delegates that the charm of the Welsh countryside is only surpassed by the charm of the Welsh country people.



# The Family Farm



Published in the interests of the farmers of the province by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



## WHY IT COSTS YOU NOT TO LIME

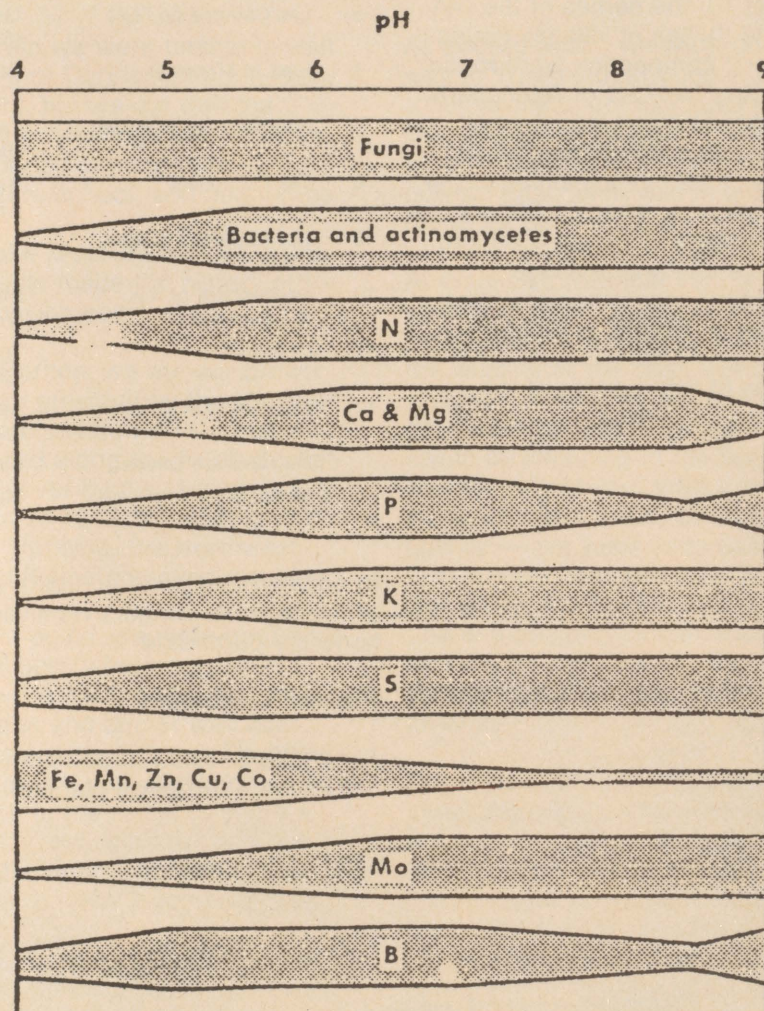
The great majority of our soils have a tendency to become acid with the years. The replacement of essential plant nutrients by the hydrogen from organic and other acids is the great culprit in this natural phenomenon. However, identifying the causes of acidity is only a first step and we too often neglect to have the soil analysed and, worst of all, to correct serious problems at their sources.

Why is it costly not to lime?

"Assuming" we all know that the pH is a measure of soil acidity or alkalinity, that the pH scale ranges from 0 (very acid) to 14 (very alkaline), and that the pH required by most crops varies between 6.0 and 7.0 with a few exceptions, we can take it as a fact that certain nutrients become less available to the plants as the pH goes down. This is the case for nitrogen, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sulphur and molybdenum, **and especially for phosphorus.**

On the accompanying graphic, the dark band becomes wider as the nutrient becomes more available to the plant at a given pH. Phosphorus is most available between pH 6.0 and 7.0, so that the efficiency of phosphatic fertilizers, of manure phosphorus, and of soil phosphorus lessens below a pH of 6.0. Omitting to lime means risking lower yields and lower profits, perhaps even financial losses.

The benefits of liming are numerous. It makes phosphorus more available to plants and, as a consequence, favours plant root development, accelerates the maturation of crops, and increases yields, all conditions being equal, of course! Liming soils favours the nitrification of ammonia nitrogen and the bacterial fixation of



From: Buckman, H.O. & N.C. Brady. *The Nature and Properties of Soils*. 7th ed. 396 p.

atmospheric nitrogen which is so essential to the production of quality alfalfa. It also favours the decomposition of organic matter and thus improves the structure of fine-textured soils.

But beware of excess liming: the graphic clearly shows that when the pH rises above 7.0, phosphorus and other micronutrients (iron, manganese, zinc, copper and cobalt) become less available again. Only a soil analysis can reveal if lime is needed and in what quantities. Pass on the word!

It goes without saying that the cost of fertilizers is increasing these days. So before investing blindly in fertilizers, think of putting your money where it counts: have the soil analysed and evaluate precisely how much lime and fertilizer are needed. To obtain maximum yields on your fertilizer investment, it is first essential to correct an acid soil by appropriate liming.

Marc Clément\*, agronome  
Crop production, region 8.

\*Marc Clément is the new crop production specialist for the Outaouais region. Born in



Masson (Papineau county), Marc is a part-time apiarist/horticulturist. He graduated from Macdonald College in 1976 and has since acquired vast practical experience while working at Genstar Chimie Limité (Nutrite). He joined the Ministère de l'Agriculture du Québec last August.

## "JOURNEE NATIONALE DES VILLES ET VILLAGES FLEURIS DU QUEBEC" A SUCCESS

On August 19, the names of the winners of the "Villes et villages fleuris du Québec" competition were made known by the Minister of Agriculture, Jean Garon. At this "Journée nationale des villes et villages fleuris du Québec," 25 municipalities of the province each received \$1,000 as regional winners in the competition. Moreover, a city and a village chosen among these municipalities received an additional prize of \$1,500 as provincial winners. The names of the winners of the regional are as follows:

|    | Agricultural region                                | City                        | Village                          | Municipalities enrolled |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | Lower St. Lawrence, Gaspésie, Îles-de-la-Madeleine | Rimouski (Rimouski)         | St-Patrice (Rivière-du-Loup)     | 17                      |
| 2  | North and south shores of the St-Lawrence          | Montmagny (L'Islet)         | St-Eugène (L'Islet)              | 20                      |
| 3  | Beauce, Dorchester, Mégantic and Frontenac         | Plessisville (Mégantic)     | St-Angeles (Beauce-Nord)         | 14                      |
| 4  | Nicolet                                            | Victoriaville (Arthabaska)  | St-Zéphirin-de-Courval (Yamaska) | 9                       |
| 5  | Les Cantons de l'Est                               | Granby (Shefford)           | Martinville (Compton)            | 10                      |
| 6  | East of Montreal                                   | St-Lambert (Chambly)        | St-Césaire (Rouville)            | 14                      |
| 7  | Southwest of Montreal                              | Candiac (Beauharnois)       | St-Zotique (Soulanges)           | 8                       |
| 8  | The Outaouais                                      | Aylmer (Gatineau)           | St-André est (Argenteuil)        | 11                      |
| 9  | Northwestern Québec                                |                             | Rémigny (Témiscamingue)          | 12                      |
| 10 | North shore of the St-Lawrence                     | Ste-Agathe (Terrebonne)     | St-Thomas (Joliette)             | 21                      |
| 11 | La Mauricie                                        | Trois-Rivières (St-Maurice) | St-Narcisse (Champlain)          | 8                       |
| 12 | Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean                               | Alma (Lac St-Jean-Est)      | Albanel Village (Roberval)       | 18                      |
|    | Metropolitan Quebec                                | Ste-Foy                     |                                  | 5                       |
|    | Metropolitan Montreal                              | Montreal North              |                                  | 11                      |

In addition to a prize of 1,000, each of the regional winners received an honorary certificate.

### Provincial winners

Alma (Lac St-Jean) and St-Zéphirin-de-Courval (Yamaska) placed first as

"ville et village fleuris" respectively. These two municipalities were each awarded by the Department a prize of \$2,500 and the right to erect on the two main roads of access to their territory permanent signs bearing their title. These signs are offered by the Department.





# QWI

## Senator Bielish

The Past President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Martha P. Bielish, was appointed to the Senate of Canada on September 27, 1979. On the morning of October 9, the date of the Opening of the 31st Parliament of Canada, Martha P. Bielish was sworn in as a member of the Senate, and on October 10, the Honourable Martha P. Bielish proposed the Motion for Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Senator Bielish, from Warspite, Alberta, attended last year's QWI Annual Convention at Macdonald College.

## FWIC: Pre-Conference Tours

Three-day Pre-Conference Tours were arranged by the Saskatchewan Women's Institutes. Mrs. Merlin Lewis, FWIC Vice-President for Quebec, and Mrs. Eldora Turner, Milby Branch, Sherbrooke County, give a report of the tour in Northern Saskatchewan.

At 8 a.m. on June 21st, 40 WI members and husbands boarded a Western Trailways Bus at Saskatoon, with Mr. Marv Sproule as driver and Mrs. Flo Foster of Prince Albert as Tour Guide. The passengers were from British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. The weather was cool with a little rain, but that didn't dampen our spirits.

Our first stop was Batoche — the scene of the only naval battle on the prairies. The river steamer, The Northco, armed to attack, came down the Saskatchewan River to Batoche, and was ambushed by the rebels.

Due to rain we were unable to visit the grave of Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, but we did visit the museum containing many artifacts of that period in history, as well as the church, school, and post office.

Duck Lake Museum with its young Métis guide made the history of the Riel Rebellion come alive.

At Fort Carlton, we ate our brown bag lunch provided by the University of Saskatchewan. Fort Carlton was established along the North Saskatchewan River by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1810. In 1885, during the Riel Uprising, the Northwest Mounted Police occupied the fort.

On board again, we were bound for Prince Albert, where our motel rooms were waiting. After all had checked in and dinner was over, Marv took us by bus to a Shopping Mall for two hours' shopping. Then it was back to the motel to share a room with Mrs. Ola Carr and Mrs. Lillian Miltimore or to attempt to learn the game of Euchre as taught by Ontario ladies!

The next morning, cloudy and cool, all answering to our guide's roll call, we left the motel at 8:30 for a tour of Prince Albert, passing the Diefenbaker Home. We visited Lund's Wildlife Exhibit, a collection made by one man, a self-taught taxidermist. It is open free to the public for educational purposes. The animals, large and small, were so lifelike that there was no sense of death.

On our way to Prince Albert National Park, we stopped at Christopher Lake, the home of the "Cotton Pickers", a country music group, who have used their earnings to build a beautiful dining theatre. The Paddockwood WI served us with doughnuts and coffee.

All aboard again, we were on our way to Waskesiu, arriving in time for a buffet lunch, compliments of the Department of Tourism. There was a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman now on hand, who was in great demand for picture taking.

At Waskesiu National Park a Naturalist gave us a talk on the park's history and showed slides of the wildlife. At the beach all boarded a Paddlewheeler for an hour's cruise on the lake. This was followed by shopping in the Souvenir Shops of Waskesiu. With a singsong led by our tour guide, time passed quickly — we were soon back to Prince Albert and our hotel rooms. Our guide, Flo Foster, left us there. She is a beautiful model, mother of seven girls and one boy. One daughter, Yvonne, was Miss Canada in 1976!

Marv gave us a running commentary about the people who lived along the way to North Battleford. We were delighted when he made an unscheduled stop at a Hutterite colony. They are very hospitable people. We had a complete tour of their very modern farm buildings, school, and kitchen, where we were served hot rolls from the oven. This colony, started in 1963 with 16 people, has 50 000 acres.

In North Battleford we were greeted by the WI members of that district, taken to a lunch in a Mall at North Battleford and toured the town, crossing the Saskatchewan River to Battleford. We visited the building which houses a display telling the story of the Battleford Post in its early days, and the vital role it played in the development of the Canadian West. We were also able to visit the home of the First Commanding Officer James Walker and his wife Effie, built in 1876-77. Following this we stopped at the



home of Mrs. Steinbarn where the WI members of the district served us a lovely tea. We all enjoyed the hour of fellowship. We were reluctant to leave, but Marv had us back at Marquis Hall, University of Saskatchewan, in time for supper.

We were impressed by the cleanliness of the roadsides. The 88 miles from Saskatoon to Battleford had been cleaned by the Boy Scouts and the bottles had earned them \$10 per mile. The army worms had been marching for some time, but, in places, new leaves were reappearing on the ravaged trees.

**Mrs. Lewis:** This bus tour was a wonderful beginning to a very successful convention which followed. I speak, I am sure, for everyone on the tour when I say that the fellowship we shared and the friends that we made shall not soon be forgotten.

**Mrs. Turner:** One can start out with a busload of strangers, but many become friends and make the remainder of the conference a happy experience.

### Saskatchewan Day

Wednesday morning, a bright and sunny day, all delegates gathered in front of the Memorial Union Building to board buses, which spread out in all directions to cover as much of Saskatchewan as possible in one day.

The Elrose Tour took us through the best wheatland, past grain elevators, a potash mine, game preserves, shelter belts, Lake Diefenbaker at Gardner Dam, etc... We had opportunity to visit with members of six branches, to learn of their projects, their country, their life-styles, and to enjoy their hospitality when food was served and souvenirs handed out. The box lunch was enjoyed on a wheat farm, where we gained first hand knowledge of transporting the grain to the elevators.

Hilda Graham reports the trip to Quill Plains thus:

After a pleasant two-hour ride we arrived at Quill Lake and were taken on a tour of the grain elevators of that area. The personnel in charge explained how market prices for the

day are determined. These prices are posted twice a day and are sent out from Winnipeg by the Grain Marketing Board. Rape had the highest price of all the grains that day.

Truck loads of wheat were being delivered, so we saw how they are weighed, tested for moisture content, and dumped into a chute which then carried the grain to the elevator to be loaded onto train cars. All cereal grains are now sold by metric system — no more bushel or tons, now kilograms and tonnes.

At noon in the Quill Lake Wesley United Church, the WI ladies of that area served tea and coffee to go with our box lunch. They gave us souvenir booklets of samples of wheat, barley, oats, rape, mustard, and flax enclosed in small plastic bags.

In the afternoon we visited a Hutterite Colony about 10 miles south of Quill Lake. Started in 1974, it consists of 39 people on 7,000 acres. The buildings of the colony are of steel construction with aluminum siding or similar material. Everything is operated by electricity from their own power plant.

We visited the dairy barn with the pipeline milker and bulk tank, dairy room with equipment for churning from milk separated once a week, barns for calves, pigs, and poultry, slaughter house granaries — two equipped with dryers — storage shed for fruit and vegetables, a large machinery repair shop and pump house which supplies running water for the colony.

The laundry house is equipped with washers and dryers. Each family has a certain day to wash.

In the common dining hall they have plain homemade wooden benches and tables. The children have a separate dining area from the adults. The kitchen, where the meals are prepared, is quite modern with two electric stoves, wash up sinks, a walk-in refrigerator and a room for making bread. They bake bread twice a week in a large revolving oven.

Near the centre of all these buildings are the connected living

quarters. The home we visited had a basement and four bedrooms — for the parents, the girls, the boys and the small children. Each person has a hand-made wooden chest in which to keep his belongings. Every part of the house was spotlessly clean.

Everyone wears a headdress — kerchiefs for the women and girls, caps for the boys and wide-brimmed straw hats for the men. The children are taught in the colony. They have no telephones, radio, or television.

The Hutteries are very kind, considerate neighbours, willing to help in any way possible. Following the tour we returned to the United Church at Quill Lake for afternoon tea served by the WI members.

\* \* \* \*

At the end of the day all travellers were welcomed back to campus by the Bonnie Blue Bells, the Saskatoon Girls Pipe Band led by Sandy Thatcher.

Gathered once again in Marquis Hall an informal buffet and program was enjoyed. Saskatchewan is populated with many nationalities. Representatives from six of the largest ethnic groups provided excellent entertainment. Native Indian boys from the Gordon's Student Residence, Punichy, did singing and dancing under the direction of Bill Starr. Two Ukrainian girls sang accompanying themselves on a bandura. Christa Ortlepp, a concert singer sang three German songs. French-Canadian boys and girls from the Ecole St. Paul performed a square dance. A group of Norwegian singers gave us five short selections. Eileen McKenzie, an immigrant from England, did a monologue.

Thus ended a memorable day planned by the Saskatchewan Women's Institutes.

### Barbecue Picnic

Valcartier's Annual Labour Day Barbecue Picnic was a big social and financial success again this year. About 400 people attended. Mother Nature was in one of her unpredictable moods that day, and so we decided to have the meal indoors. The sun shone during the afternoon thus allowing our guests



to enjoy the outdoors and children to run their races. We had an added attraction this year. A photographer from the local television station came and took film of all the activities. This was shown the next day on the program "Around the City" accompanied simultaneously by a telephone conversation between Mrs. Elsie Prevost, 1st Vice-President, and the program host. This gave the viewers information about the picnic and about the Women's Institutes, thus providing some good publicity for our organization.

**CORRECTION** October Journal, **QWI Handicrafts Competition**, No. 1 should read: Baby's Knitted Sweater **and Bonnet Set**, Size, one year. Any suitable yarn.

### Expo-Quebec 1980 Handicrafts Competition

#### WEAVING:

1. Chequered Tablecloth
  - Warp and weft same size, same fiber, minimum two colours
  - Not less than 126 cm in its smallest dimension
  - Material and finish optional
  - Techniques: overshot, crackle-weave, summer and winter, and inlay are not accepted
  - Sample of fibers used is required.
2. Set: Skirt and Shawl or Stole for ladies
  - Material, technique and pattern optional
  - Sample of fibers used is required.

#### SEWING:

3. Granny Apron
  - Light material
  - Size optional (7 to 77 years of age)
  - Sample of material used is required.

#### CROCHET:

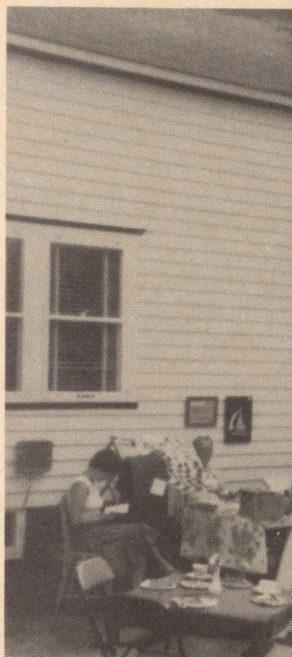
4. Crocheted Curtain
  - Thread, pattern and dimension optional
  - Sample of crocheted work is required.

#### FANCYWORK:

5. Cushion — Technique: hand-quilted patchwork.

### Ascot's Garden Party

As the building housing the



Women's Institutes Booth at the Sherbrooke Fair burned down, there has been no space available for another booth. What to do to make up for loss of earnings there? Mrs. E. Marlin came up with the idea of a Garden Party at her home, Marlin Acres. Spacious lawn, plenty of shade trees and parking space made the idea very attractive. A committee was chosen and plans made for August 4th.

The weatherman being cooperative that day, tables were attractively arranged on the lawn where trees afforded plenty of shade from the hot sun. Mr. Marlin looked after parking the cars in the adjoining field.

We had sales tables: home-baked food, arts, crafts, and so on, and these were well patronized — especially the food table. Waitresses were kept busy supplying the tea tables with refreshments. Mrs. H. Little had made and donated a quilt to be raffled during the summer, and the lucky ticket was drawn during the Garden Party.

Over 100 guests attended this event.

They lingered over their tea to visit with friends, just relaxing on a lovely summer afternoon. Our Garden Party was a big success both financially and socially.

Marlin Acres is an ideal spot for a Garden Party. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Marlin for their generosity and hospitality — we more than made up for the loss of the fair booth.

Mrs. M. C. Sewell,  
Ascot Publicity Convener.

### Dear WI Members,

With the excellent material received on the FWIC Convention, we are still catching up on our own QWI summer news. Next month should see us up-to-date. Meetings are in full swing once again and I'm sure members have returned full of energy and with new ideas on what and how to improve the branch. Please think also about your special write-ups. Here is the schedule for specials which we would appreciate you following:



|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| County               | Journal   |
| Pontiac, Gaspe       | February  |
| Stanstead            | March     |
| Argenteuil           | April     |
| Baldwin-Cartier,     |           |
| Montcalm, Shefford   | May       |
| Sherbrooke, Quebec,  |           |
| Rouville             | June      |
| Annual Convention    | July-Aug. |
| Matagami, Gatineau,  |           |
| Missisquoi           | Septembe  |
| Bonaventure, Brome,  |           |
| Magdalen Islands     | October   |
| Campton, Megantic    | November  |
| Chateauguay-         |           |
| Huntingdon, Richmond | Dec.-Jan. |

As we work two months ahead with the news, we need your Specials two months before they will be published in the Journal. If there is a lot of news, some may be delayed a month. If you have a seasonal activity, report it right away. A summer picnic is not suitable for a winter report. Remember, too, to send in black and white pictures or colour prints — no colour slides or negatives. The specials are always extra to the regular news that comes in each month after meetings. I thank you in advance for your willing cooperation.

Twenty-five members of **Clarendon** gave \$25 as a 60th anniversary gift to the Adelaide Hoodless Foundation. At the same meeting, Mrs. Sidney Draper, Agriculture Convener, introduced as guest speaker Bob McClelland of the Department of Agriculture. He spoke on the beef industry and explained the reasons for the spread in prices from production to consumption. Pontiac is one of the leading beef producing counties in the province. Prices depend on supply and demand. He showed slides of beef feedlots and of silage in Pontiac. As most of the ladies were farmer's wives or had been on a farm, it was very interesting for all. Their following meeting was a bus trip to the Olympic site in Montreal and to the Canadian Village in Rawdon. **Spooner Pond** sent a box of knitted articles to CanSave. But not only the fingers have been working, also the brain was challenged: Mrs. M. Armstrong won the contest on the largest number of words made from one word "citizenship".

**Richmond Hill** held a very successful flea market and **Richmond Young Women** gave \$20 to the stu-

dent loan fund of Richmond's Regional School. **Melbourne Ridge** held their annual picnic with races for the children. Pollie Fowler gave a demonstration on latch hooking and needle hooking rugs. She also won the branch contest for quilted cushions.

**Dewittville** made a trip to China. Not directly by plane but by a delicious meal which was prepared by Mrs. J. Taylor and eaten by the group using chop sticks! A letter from Lesotho, Africa, thanked the members for their donation which enabled electricity to be brought to a school. This group also held a summer picnic with their children because of the Year of the Child.

**Howick** members enjoyed two contests: 20 pictures of famous Canadians were displayed to be identified, and a quiz about Canada was answered by members working in pairs.

**Huntingdon** members appreciated two lectures. Two Quebec members, who attended the FWIC Convention, Mrs. Gladys Nugent and Mrs. Lilian Chisholm, both of Howick, reported on their visit in a very lively fashion, and artist Mario von Brentani spoke on the life of the Eskimo with particular emphasis on his clothing. He cited the interesting fact that early Scandinavian visitors had brought felt and coloured beads in exchange for hides and furs. Today the Eskimo often uses the same trim and the same Nordic symbols as designs on parkas and other clothing. Two visitors, who attended **Ormstown's** outdoor meeting on beautiful Lake St. Francis, became members. Two guests and 35 members followed an invitation to the summer home of their secretary Mary McGerrigle. Mr. Walter Bidwell of Ormstown gave a most interesting, informative, and highly humorous account of a three-week trip to Newfoundland in company with the president, the vice-president, and a member of this WI branch.

Shefford County was also in full swing with their summer activities. Roll Call at **Granby West** was "tell of a good deed which you recently did"; **Granby Hill's** "every serious problem is global, affecting all nations — name one." Several members mentioned the "boat people"; and **Waterloo-Warden's** "name a school subject which has been most useful in life." Nearly

everyone named a different one. As Mottoes they chose thoughts which were substantial: "world affairs are our affairs" and "when we stop listening, we stop learning." Members from all three branches had attended their county picnic and Granby Hill also had one for their members and families with 57 attending. Waterloo-Warden was pleased to have Mrs. Sterling Parker, 1st Vice-President, as guest speaker when she gave a splendid report on the FWIC Convention. The Citizenship Convener of Granby Hill reported on a visit to the Bombar-dier Museum at Valcourt and also to the asbestos mine, the largest open pit in Canada. A very helpful hint came from the Health and Welfare Convener: put mothballs in a tool box to prevent rust. Waterloo-Warden handed in three sweaters and several other knitted items for CanSave.

**Inverness** gave a donation to the Montreal Children's Hospital on the occasion of the Year of the Child. A very interesting article was brought to the attention of members that trace amounts of magnetic dust have been used by researchers to see how long dust remains in the lungs. They found a shocking difference in smokers and non-smokers. After one year, smokers retained 50 per cent of the dust and non-smokers only 10 per cent.

**Dunham** held a food sale at a flea market and donated \$15 to the boat people. Ladies of **Cowansville** and **Stanbridge East** motored through the Eastern Townships and had their dinner at Clarenceville. They also visited Remember Point, a monument erected by the Americans for the first soliders killed in the War of 1812. **Aylmer** read articles with interesting headings: "needed a broader sense of unity," and "More common sense in a storm."

During my first years of membership, I always heard people saying "That is a political theme, I will not touch it," but during recent years I have the feeling that women have changed their mind. They have learned that political thinking is equally important in a household, in a community, or in a state. A government can only have success if the citizens think of the common weal of their fellow citizens.

Ruth von Brentani,  
QWI Publicity Convener



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